

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

NUMBER 197.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

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SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two-line ad one dollar, or equivalent in space,
containing a square.

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The Daily Gazette.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 25.
The Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 29, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.

DEPARTURE OF THE REBELS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

From Capt. Norman we receive a rather interesting narrative of the engagement at Santa Rosa. A decided victory is claimed for the Union side, the Zouaves fighting with the greatest bravery, and everywhere dashing the rebels before them. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning until 8, and is described as being contested on both sides with much obstinacy, the advantage in numbers, however, being on the rebel side.

On the morning of the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, it being pitchy dark, the attack was made. On the evening previous to the fight, the rebels landed five hundred men on the lower part of the island, and on the same evening two steamboats were noticed to leave Watertown, which circumstance had the effect of putting the Zouaves a little on their guard. On the muster being called, but two hundred and fifteen of the Zouaves were reported ready for immediate action, several companies of the regiment being sent to Tortugas and immediate localities. Colonel Wilson and Lieut. Col. Creighton were on the island, however, with a handful of men. The steamboats, with the rebels on board, proceeded to a point three miles below the camp, and succeeded in landing a thousand more men, thus leaving the rebel attacking force on the island, fifteen hundred in all, the whole under the command of Gen. Anderson of the rebel army. They remained under cover of night in this locality up to 2 o'clock in the morning, when they made a sudden and furious onslaught on the Zouaves.

The night was dark and lowering, so that a man could scarcely be distinguished twenty yards ahead. Not a sound was heard save the regular tramp of the pickets and the voice of command as it rang through the silent night air. The movements of the rebels were conducted with the greatest caution, and the Zouaves little imagined so incensed and blood-thirsty a foe was so near them, panting for their blood, until the first shot was fired, which instantly aroused the camp. Onward, however, through the gloom of the hour the attacking party came, certain of an easy victory. They formed in three columns, one on the right taking the gulf shore, one in the center taking the center column, and one on the left taking Pensacola bay shore.

Previous to this order of march five rebels were detailed to challenge each picket, and stop their voices forever should they give the alarm too soon. This movement was effectually done, almost at the same instant of time, but the rebels found that, though they had five of their men against one of the Union pickets, yet they had to cope with soldiers and heroes, for the pickets fought with dogged obstinacy.

The ground was contested foot by foot, and hand to hand conflict was going on in the meantime. The main body was now fast approaching. Col. Wilson had his little party of men drawn up in line of battle, expecting the attack to be made on the right, but he, unfortunately, was deceived on this point, it being commenced on the left.—About one hundred and fifty men of the regular army had joined the Zouaves from the fort, so that the whole force actually engaged was three-hundred and sixty-five, pitted in deadly conflict against fifteen hundred rebels.

As the right column was coming up and rounding the hospital, private Scott was challenged by Capt. Bradford, of the rebel army, who, without waiting for a reply, shot poor Scott dead on the spot. The gallant soldier fell without a groan. The rebels then sent a volley through the surgeon's tent, but finding that they were attacking the hospital, orders were at once given to march towards the camp. By this time the left wing of the enemy had succeeded in entering the camp of the Zouaves, and now came the most terrible and exciting part of the conflict. The pickets being engaged with the right and center columns of the enemy, and the main body of the Union troops expecting the attack on the right, the left wing of the assailants entered the camp almost without a shot being fired.

The enemy then fired a murderous volley into the gallant band, which was returned with unerring aim, causing havoc and confusion among the rebels. The Zouaves, however, so sudden was the attack, were thrown into confusion, but speedily rallied by the efforts of their officers. The fighting was now conducted with a desperation on the part of the Wilson boys. They, however, did not fight with regard to order. Bush fighting was the mode adopted, and several of the Zouaves were seen to hold their ground against treble their number of opponents for an entire hour. Various were the acts of daring and impetuous valor displayed in this unequal contest by the federal troops. Lieut. Baker, of company E, distinguished himself bravely throughout the whole struggle.

Col. Wilson fought valiantly. Capt. Norman was cut off three times by the rebels from the main body, and would have been taken prisoner but for his cool and determined bravery. But for the steady action of the entire force they would no doubt have been cut to pieces.

Capt. Hilt, of the regular army, with but eighty men under his command, it is conceded, did the most service of any officer in the action. When the firing first commenced he ordered his company to march down upon the island, taking the left of the battle. When about a half mile from the camp he was met by some seven hundred of the enemy, when the most spirited part of the entire conflict began. The little band of eighty men at once attacked the seven hundred, and succeeded in cutting their way through them. The superiority of the Union forces was well attested on this occasion. The command of Capt. Hilt were all regular troops to be sure, but then they were pitted against nearly nine times their own number—nine to one!

At this period of the engagement, the rebel Gen. Anderson ordered the retreat to be sounded. When this was done the rebels fell into immediate confusion. The cause of the retreat being sounded appears to be misconception as to the position of the Union forces, the rebels thinking that they were in their front instead of in their rear. If the Unionists were in their front, between them and the mode of escape from the island, it would be quite natural that in retreating towards the shore they should overwhelm their assailants. But this mistake proved the defeat of the rebels.

In retreating they ran to the right of the island, where they were met by a body of regular troops under command of Adjutant Sigel. Running to the left, they also encountered a force of Zouaves, who repelled the attack with great bravery. The Union forces now closed in on the rebels, and they ran like sheep down to the shore, pursued by their brave antagonists. The battle cry of the enemy was, "No quarter for Wilson and his men," but they found that the first part of the sentence would be applied with truthful force to themselves.

They now pursued their headlong course down to their boats, on board of which they hurried in the greatest confusion. The boats, unfortunately for the enemy, were fast in the mud and could not be got off for some time, with the exertions that were being made by the steamboats. Now was the time when the carnage commenced in earnest among the rebels. The federal troops, pursuing them to the shore and sealing themselves behind embankments and other places erected for the better de-

fense of the island, poured down murderous volleys upon the heads of their enemy. Very little defence could be made by the rebels, and they had to receive the ball of their victorious enemy without being able to shelter themselves in any way. The scene of this portion of the contest is described as being dreadful—the cries of agony and the moans of the dying, breaking forth through the pauses of the firing; the shouts of the victors and the curses of the defeated, the voice of command and the sharp click of the musket following shortly after—all, indeed, rendered the scene one of horror and heart-breaking. From the proximity of the Zouaves to their defeated foes every ball sped with unerring aim, and it is affirmed that on this occasion alone there could not have been less than one hundred and fifty rebels killed. At length the flat-boats were got off by the steamers, but before they got into the centre of the river one of them sank, riddled with several balls, and many of the rebels here met a watery grave. The morning after the battle a large number of dead bodies were found floating on the water, and nineteen living dead on the battle field.

The loss of the rebels is estimated at about 350; loss of Zouaves, ten killed and sixteen wounded; regular troops, six killed, twenty wounded, ten prisoners. The Union forces took thirty-five prisoners, three of whom, being surgeons, were let go the next morning.

General Anderson, of filibuster notoriety, who had command of the rebel expedition, was wounded in both arms in the early part of the conflict.

Major Vogdes, of the regular army, surrendered himself to the enemy, being fifty or sixty yards ahead of his men, leading them on.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

Cairo, Oct. 28.

The steamer Erie No. 2, with four companies of the 11th Missouri, and one company of cavalry, escorted by the gun-boat Conestoga, left Paducah on Friday night and ran up the Cumberland to Eddyville, where the troops were landed at 12 midnight and made a forced march of 13 miles into the interior, where a force of the enemy's cavalry was encamped; reached there about day light and attacked them while at breakfast, completely routing them, killing 30 men and capturing 30 prisoners, 60 horses and a large quantity of equipments, without the loss of a man on our side.

An order has been issued from headquarters establishing a government officer on each packet plying between this point and St. Louis, with instructions to supervise all freight and passengers that passes between here and St. Louis, landing on the Missouri side of the river.

Paymaster J. H. Van Vleet, of the gun-boat Lexington, died this morning. His body will be forwarded to Cincinnati.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.

The rebel loss in the Fredericksburg battle was much greater than was at first supposed.

A farmer who helped bury the dead writes that "we buried 117 on the first day,

and on the second day buried 123 more up to the time I left, and more were still finding bodies in the woods."

I was told by soldiers that over four hundred were buried in all; also by neighbors who testify to these facts."

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Col. Carr's Third Illinois cavalry and Major Holman's sharpshooters have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of Sigel's division will march there at mid-night.

Gen. Fremont and staff and Sigel's division depart by forced marches for Springfield at daylight to-morrow morning, and will probably arrive there in the evening.

Gen. McKinstry was two miles north of Warsaw last night. Gen. Pope was this side of the Osage, and Hunter in advance of him, all marching to this point.

It is understood that in the forthcoming battle Linn and Sturgis will have the left wing, Hunter the right, Ashby the main column, and McKinstry will form the reserve—Sigel taking the advance. Nothing from Price. No news of McCulloch.

To-Day's Report.

Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

Gen. Scott will voluntarily retire from his rank and duties within the next ten days, solely on account of his physical infirmities. The recent act of congress provided there should be no reduction in his pay, subsistence or allowances in the event of his withdrawal. It is well known Gen. Scott has had an unsettled account with the war department since the Mexican war.

Secretary Cameron has recently given a careful examination of his claims, now thirteen years old. Jeff Davis' malady brought him in debt on account of his expenditures and receipts in Mexico, and so

far as the secretary's report could do it discredited him as a financial agent of the government, but Gen. Scott was not only entitled to the money he claimed of the government, but that he saved to it millions of dollars which by the laws of war he could have pocketed, under the settled principles regulating the distribution of prize and contribution money.

This opportunity of personal advantage Winfield Scott generously diverted to the founding of a home for invalid soldiers.—One of the monuments, long after he is dead, will be the soldier's home near Washington.

Saturday last the order of the commander-in-chief that Gen. Fremont should surrender his command to the officer next below him, Gen. Hunter, accompanied by a letter of instruction to Gen. Hunter, was sent out by the President to Gen. Curtis, in command at St. Louis, with directions to deliver it to Gen. Fremont unless he is actually in the presence of the enemy, or preparing for a battle.

Senators Chandler of Michigan, Wade of Ohio, Trumbull of Illinois, and Wilkinson of Minnesota, are here representing to the administration that the popular demand of their constituents is that McClellan or some one else, shall immediately whip the rebels on the south side of the Potomac in a pitched battle, and as near Bull's Run as possible, and from thence roll the tide of war steadily southward till it meets the waters of the gulf.

General Anderson, of filibuster notoriety, who had command of the rebel expedition, was wounded in both arms in the early part of the conflict.

Major Vogdes, of the regular army, surrendered himself to the enemy, being fifty or sixty yards ahead of his men, leading them on.

The Tribune states that one of our correspondents with the great naval expedition writes from Hampton Roads that he had just been informed on good authority, that the private secretary of Gen. Dupont, the commander of the fleet, had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts and even the sealed orders of the commander.

We do not vouch for the truth of the report, but only for the fact that the writer is worthy of credence. We hope the report is erroneous.

Herald's dispatch.—A scouting party of Union troops went into Fairfax Court House village to-day, and learned that the rebels had not been there for many days, but were as far back as Centerville, and not strong even there.

The rebels along our lines today on the upper Potomac have not been seen.

There is no news to-day from down the river. The vessels of the flotilla are on the watch below Mathias Point, and above the mouth of Quantico Creek. Our troops on the Maryland side are opposite Acquia Creek and along the shore, and are actively engaged in erecting fortifications.

Gerald's dispatch.—Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 28.

Wastikas, chief of the Snake Indians, ar-

rived here to day with a band of Indians

and returned to Mr. Bromley, agent of overland mail company, a number of horses and mules stolen from the Bear River Station by the Bawocks Indians, he having captured them from that tribe. This is the old chief's first visit to this place. He is received suitable presents for his exploit and is being well entertained during his stay.—He is the best friend the whites have in this vicinity, and were it not for him great depredations upon the whites would constantly be committed.

Paymaster J. H. Van Vleet, of the gun-

boat Lexington, died this morning. His body will be forwarded to Cincinnati.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.

The rebel loss in the Fredericksburg battle was much greater than was at first supposed.

A farmer who helped bury the dead writes that "we buried 117 on the first day,

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 29, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
W. M. H. RAMSAY,
of Ozaukee.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima, Harmony and Fulton.
EPHRAM PALMER.
For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newark, Plymouth and Rock.
ORRIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.
For the district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Magnolia, Janesville and Center.
N. B. HOWARD, of Magnolia.
For the district composed of the city of Janesville,
ALLEN C. BATES.
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnston and La Prairie.
SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent,
J. I. Foot, of Plymouth.

County Supervisors.

At Large,
R. T. PEMBER, of Johnstown.
1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Port.
2d District,
Cyrus Bliss, of Harmony.
3d District,
B. F. Carey, of Johnstown.
4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Beloit.
5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.
6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

ORDER FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.—Secretary Cameron, in his letter of instructions to General T. W. Sherman, in command of the expedition to the southern coast, says:

"You will avail yourself of the services of all persons, whether or not fugitives from labor, who may offer themselves to the National Government, and employ them in such services as they may be suited for, either as ordinary employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization in squads, companies or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service. This, however, is not to be a general arming of them for the service. Loyal masters are to be assured that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of services of persons so employed."

The trouble under this order will be that as soon as our army obtains possession of a section of rebel country, all the secessionists in it will claim to have been loyal citizens, and demand pay for the services of their negroes. However, the order of the secretary of war is a good step forward of his previous movements.

GEN. FREMONT.—The rumor of the removal of Gen. Fremont is again renewed. It is asserted that the order for his removal, and giving his command to Gen. Hunter, is on the way west, and will be served at once by Gen. Curtis, the commandant at St. Louis, unless Fremont shall be in the very face of the enemy.

OF COURSE.—After the battle of Fredericksburg, a number of the secessionists who were found dead on the field, were recognized as men who had been released on parole not long before. Several dead and wounded rebels were also recognized by different persons as men who had heretofore pretended to be strong for the Union. They met the fate their treachery and treason richly merited.

FIRE IN MADISON.—The woolen factory and carding mill at the Catfish bridge caught fire Sunday night, at about 2 o'clock, and was completely consumed before anything could be done towards saving it. A haystack and a small tenement some half a mile beyond caught from the sparks and burned also.

The factory was insured for \$3,000 in the Hartford Insurance Company. The building, machinery and contents, were worth in the aggregate about \$9,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S WIFE.—Colonel M. Jeff. Thompson, who is at the head of an army of rebels in Missouri, has for several years been a real estate and insurance agent at St. Joseph, and for one or two terms held the office of mayor of that city. When he told his wife that he had decided to join the confederate army, she entreated him not to do so, and enlisted the aid and influence of his neighbors and friends to persuade him from the rash act. He declared her "crazy," and, assisted by others of the same ilk as himself, had her placed in an asylum at St. Louis. A letter from St. Louis states that she is again at St. Joseph, begging her food and raiment from the Union citizens.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 25.
The Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

From Capt. Norman we receive a rather interesting narrative of the engagement at Santa Rosa. A decided victory is claimed for the Union side, the Zouaves fighting with the greatest bravery, and everywhere dashing the rebels before them. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning until 8, and is described as being contested on both sides with much obstinacy, the advantage in numbers, however, being on the rebel side.

On the morning of the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, it being pitchy dark, the attack was made. On the evening previous to the fight, the rebels landed five hundred men on the lower part of the island, and on the same evening two steamboats were noticed to leave Watertown, which circumstance had the effect of putting the Zouaves a little on their guard. On the muster being called, but two hundred and fifty of the Zouaves were reported ready for immediate action, several companies of the regiment being sent to Tortugas and immediate localities. Colonel Wilson and Lieut. Col. Creighton were on the island, however, with a handful of men. The steamboats, with the rebels on board, proceeded to a point three miles below the camp, and succeeded in landing a thousand more men, thus leaving the rebel attacking force on the island, fifteen hundred in all; the whole under the command of Gen. Anderson of the rebel army. They remained under cover of night in this locality up to 2 o'clock in the morning, when they made a sudden and furious onslaught on the Zouaves.

The night was dark and lowering, so that a man could scarcely be distinguished twenty yards ahead. Not a sound was heard save the regular tramp of the pickets and the voice of command as it rang through the silent night air. The movements of the rebels were conducted with the greatest caution, and the Zouaves little imagined so incensed and blood-thirsty a foe was so near them, panting for their blood, until the first shot was fired, which instantly aroused the camp. Onward, however, through the gloom of the hour the attacking party came, certain of an easy victory. They formed in three columns, one on the right taking the gulf shore, one in the center taking the center column, and one on the left taking Pensacola bay shore.

Previous to this order of march five rebels were detailed to challenge each picket, and stop their voices forever should they give the alarm too soon. This movement was effectually done, almost at the same instant of time, but the rebels found that, though they had five of their men against one of the Union pickets, yet they had to cope with soldiers and heroes, for the pickets fought with dogged obstinacy. The ground was contested foot by foot, and a hand to hand conflict was going on in the meantime. The Union body was now fast approaching. Col. Wilson had his little party of men drawn up in line of battle, expecting the attack to be made on the right, but he, unfortunately, was deceived on this point, it being commenced on the left.— About one hundred and fifty men of the regular army had joined the Zouaves from the fort, so that the whole force actually engaged was three-hundred and sixty-five, pitted in deadly conflict against fifteen hundred rebels.

As the right column was coming up and rounding the hospital, private Scott was challenged by Capt. Bradford of the rebel army, who, without waiting for a reply, shot poor Scott dead on the spot. The gallant soldier fell without a groan. The rebels then sent a volley through the surgeon's tent, but finding that they were attacking the hospital, orders were at once given to march towards the camp. By this time the left wing of the enemy had succeeded in entering the camp of the Zouaves, and now came the most terrible and exciting part of the conflict. The pickets being engaged with the right and centre columns of the enemy, and the main body of the Union troops expecting the attack on the right, the left wing of the assailants entered the camp almost without a shot being fired.— The enemy then fired a murderous volley into the gallant band, which was returned by the rebels, causing havoc and confusion among the rebels. The Zouaves, however, so suddenly was the attack, were thrown into confusion, but speedily rallied by the efforts of their officers. The fighting was now conducted with a desperation on the part of the Wilson boys. They, however, did not fight with regard to order. Bush fighting was the mode adopted, and several of the Zouaves were seen to hold their ground against treble their number of opponents for an entire hour. Various were the acts of daring and impetuous valor displayed in this unequal contest by the federal troops. Lieut. Baker, of company E, distinguished himself bravely through the whole struggle.

Col. Wilson fought valiantly. Capt. Norman was cut off three times by the rebels from the main body, and would have been taken prisoner but for his cool and determined bravery. But for the steady action of the entire force they would no doubt have been cut to pieces.

Capt. Hilt, of the regular army, with but eighty men under his command, it is conceded, did the most service of any officer in the action. When the firing first commenced he ordered his company to march down upon the island, taking the left of the battle. When about a half mile from the camp he was met by some seven hundred of the enemy, when the most spirited part of the entire conflict began. The little band of eighty men at once attacked the seven hundred, and succeeded in cutting their way through them. The superiority of the Union forces was well attested on this occasion. The command of Capt. Hilt were all regular troops to be sure, but when they were pitted against nearly nine times their own number—nine to one!

At this period of the engagement, the rebel Gen. Anderson ordered the retreat to be sounded. When this was done the rebels fell into immediate confusion. The cause of the retreat being sounded appears to be misconception as to the position of the Union forces, the rebels thinking that they were in front instead of in their rear. If the Unionists were in front, between them and the mode of escape from the island, it would be quite natural that in retreating towards the shore they should overtake their assailants. But this mistake proved the defeat of the rebels.

In retreating they ran to the right of the island, where they were met by a body of regular troops under command of Adjutant Seely. Running to the left, they also encountered a force of Zouaves, who repelled the attack with great bravery. The Union forces now closed in on the rebels, and they ran like sheep down to the shore, pursued by their brave antagonists. The battle cry of the enemy was, "No quarter for Wilson and his men;" but they found that the first part of the sentence would be applied with truthfulness to themselves.

They now pursued their headlong course down to their boats, on board of which they hurried in the greatest confusion. The boats, unfortunately for the enemy, were fast in the mud and could not be got off for some time, with all the exertions that were being made by the steamboats. Now was the time when the carnage commenced in earnest among the rebels. The federal troops, pursuing them to the shore and surrounding themselves behind embankments and other places erected for the better de-

fense of the island, poured down murderous volleys upon the heads of their enemy. Very little defense could be made by the rebels, and they had to receive the balls of their victorious enemy without being able to shelter themselves in any way. The scene of this portion of the contest is described as being dreadful—the cries of agony and the moans of the dying, breaking forth through the pauses of the firing; the shouts of the victors and the curses of the defeated, the voice of command and the sharp click of the musket following shortly after—all, indeed, rendered the scene one of horror and heart-breaking. From the proximity of the Zouaves to their defeated foes every ball sped with unerring aim, and it is affirmed that on this occasion alone there could not have been less than one hundred and fifty rebels killed. At length the flat-boats were got off by the steamers, but before they got into the centre of the river one of them sank, riddled with several balls, and many of the rebels here met a watery grave. The morning after the battle a large number of dead bodies were found floating on the water, and nineteen lying dead on the battle field.

The loss of the rebels is estimated at about 350; loss of Zouaves, ten killed and sixteen wounded; regular troops, six killed, twenty wounded, ten prisoners.

The Union forces took thirty-five prisoners, three of whom, being surgeons, were left the next morning.

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Major Vogdes, of the regular army, surrendered himself to the enemy, being fifty or sixty yards ahead of his men, leading them on.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.

The steamer Erie No. 2, with four companies of the 11th Missouri, and one company of cavalry, escorted by the gun-boat Conestoga, left Paducah on Friday night and ran up the Cumberland to Eddyville, where the troops were landed at 12 midnight and made a forced march of 12 miles into the interior, where a force of the enemy's cavalry was encamped; reached there about day light and attacked them while at breakfast, completely routing them, killing 30 men and capturing 30 prisoners, 50 horses and a large quantity of equipments, without the loss of a man on our side.

An order has been issued from headquarters establishing a government officer on each post plying between this point and St. Louis, with instructions to supervise all freight and passengers that passes between here and St. Louis landing on the Missouri side of the river.

Paymaster J. H. Van Vleet, of the gun-boat Lexington, died this morning. His body will be forwarded to Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.

The rebel loss in the Fredericksburg battle was much greater than was at first supposed. A farmer who helped bury the dead writes that "we buried 117 on the first day, and on the second day buried 123 more up to the time I left, and more were still finding bodies in the woods. I was told by soldiers that over four hundred were buried in all; also by neighbors who testify to these facts."

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CAMP RICHARDSON, BOLTON, MO., Oct. 28.

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It is now ascertained that the loss of Fremont's Body Guard in the brilliant charge at Springfield, was from six to eight killed and some fifteen to twenty wounded.

A number of most brilliant instances of daring were shown on our side. One sergeant had three horses shot from under him. A rebel placed a pistol to Zaggin's breast and was in the very act of firing when the major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him dead at the horse's feet.

Col. Carr's Third Illinois cavalry and Major Holman's sharpshooters have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of the 11th Missouri, and the 12th, were detailed from Capt. Barnum's company to escort the body of a deceased companion to his former residence, not to return to their regiment.

The grand jury of the United States court, in session at Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, found an indictment against Wilton Patterson, of Onondaga Valley, for inducing United States soldiers to desert. It is alleged that he counseled and prevailed upon two soldiers from the 12th regiment, who were detailed from Capt. Barnum's company to escort the body of a deceased companion to his former residence, not to return to their regiment.

It is understood that in the forthcoming battle Lane and Sturgis will have the left wing, Hunter the right, Asboth the main column, and McKinstry will form the reserve. Sigel taking the advance. Nothing from Price. No news of McCulloch.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 5th, 1861.
 Arrive, Close, Depart
 Chicago through, 1:30 P.M. 8:30 A.M. 7:10 A.M.
 12:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M.
 Milwaukee through, 9:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M. 12:30 A.M.
 1:30 A.M. 2:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
 Milwaukee and way, 10:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:00 P.M.
 Madison through, 1:00 P.M. 9:00 P.M. 11:00 A.M.
 2:30 P.M. 11:00 P.M. 11:00 A.M.
 Beloit through, 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:00 P.M.
 Milwaukee from Janesville to Madison and Kyoto
 depart Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wed-
 nesday and Saturday at 8 P.M.
 Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives
 Monday and Friday at 7 A.M.; depart Tuesday and Sat-
 urday at 8 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

WOOD! WOOD!

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in Wood, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

THANKSGIVING.—It will be seen that Gov. Randall has appointed Thursday, the 28th of November, as a day of thanksgiving in this state. His Excellency is decidedly happy in his quotations from the Holy Book.

CONSECRATION OF CHRIST CHURCH.—This church will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A.M. There will be an evening service at 7 o'clock, and confirmation.

Also on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, there will be a **missionary meeting at Trinity Church.** Bishop Komper will be present at all these services and a number of the officers from abroad are expected.

Ex-Gov. BARSTOW'S CAVALRY.—A dispatch from Washington announces that the secretary of war has authorized Gov. Barstow to increase his cavalry regiment to twelve hundred men. "Camp Cameron" will be immediately opened, and the most comfortable arrangements are being made for the accommodation of recruits. Six companies are now full, and will be in camp within a week. The balance of the companies are fast filling up, and the number required will be ready within thirty days. The arms for the regiment are to be imported, and will be first class in quality. One company will be raised in this county by Ira Justin, Jr., who is a brave and competent man. His recruiting office for the present is at Galion's store, on Main street.

RAILROAD VOTE IN MENASHA.—Last Friday morning the polls were opened at Menasha to vote upon raising the sum of twelve thousand dollars, for the purpose of building bridges, and doing the necessary grading, to aid the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company in altering the present route of their road in the neighborhood of Neenah station, so as to bring it through the villages of Neenah and Menasha, having a union depot on the "Island" which separates the two points of business, and also a side track leading along both water powers. The vote was successful, and carried by a large majority.

Mirr. Director.—Ephraim Palmer, of Edgerton, was nominated at Milton yesterday for the assembly, for the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima, Harmony and Walton.

ACCIDENT.—Wednesday of last week a young man by the name of Taylor, residing in the town of Oakland, Jefferson County, was kicked on the head by a colt, and his skull fractured so badly that he died on the following Friday.

MYERS' HOUSE.—This new and fine hotel will be opened for guests and travelers on the 1st of November. We have repeatedly noticed the building while in process of construction, and our readers are familiar with its general character. This morning we were shown through it by Mr. Knowles, the landlord, and were much pleased with its appearance. The rooms are all well furnished, the halls large, and its general accommodations such as to impress a traveler favorably with the comfort to be enjoyed within it. We were informed that Mr. Knowles has already over forty residents, and we see no reason why "The Myers," when it is opened for general business, shall not be one of the most popular hotels in the state.

WESTERN TROOP ORDERED EAST.—A dispatch to the Chicago Journal, dated Springfield, Oct. 28th, says:—"The Yates Phalanx has been ordered to Washington to be attached to Col. Lamont's Brigade. They leave St. Louis to day."

ACCEPTING AN INVITATION.—The Chicago Journal says:—"Ex-Governor, now Col. Barstow of Wisconsin, speaking of his raising a regiment of cavalry, says: 'At the adjournment of the democratic national convention, in Charleston, several gentlemen invited me to come to Charleston again. I promised that I would, and I am going as soon as my regiment is ready to march.'"

HIGH FREIGHTS.—In consequence of the high rate of freights the boatmen on the Erie canal, in New York, are making money rapidly this fall. Freights were never better. On corn, from Buffalo to New York, the freight is 18c, and on wheat 20c. The largest boats clear from \$700 to \$800 per trip.

Owners of boats care very little about up freight, and spend no time in looking for it. They hurry back to Buffalo, to make as many down trips as possible.

A THOUSAND UNION MEN HUNG.—The Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Whig of last week gives an account of speeches made in that place on Monday of last week—count court day. The Whig says:

"Gen. Dick Williams, late of Texas, proposed to give his fellow countrymen a true and fair narrative of the effects of secession, as witnessed by him in a travel of some 1,700 miles, overland; he told of some of the most horrowing scenes of outrages and demon like atrocities committed by the seceding secessionists, as witnessed by himself and family—how men were hung in Texas—neighbors of his, for no other crime than that they were loyal to the government of their fathers; he averred, as a fact, that he believed, from his own knowledge, that the number thus hung could not have been less than a thousand, in the states of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee."

A physician in Westchester, Pa., has been arrested on the double charge of being a bigamist and a secessionist. Would not our suffice?

PROCLAMATION.

I am about to begin another of its years, and an honored citizen, call again, for his day of devout thanksgiving. They all passed his bosom for his health and welfare, and for the welfare of his family.

A wise God, who makes, and rules, and uses, and directs good, evil, and sin; and actions and peoples at His will,

is trying the course that for more than three-quarters of a century, he has had this people together in the midst of the world's abundant prosperity; while art and science and education and truth Religion were flourished, and, after leaving their blessings all abroad; right when or "one" you had given us the wisest and strongest and greatest, a wretched treason upset its head and sought to drown all that was venerable and sacred and wise and good man by the American people.

With a final reliance upon God's long-suffering and grace, and upon his just judgments the majestic power of the nation is now manifested, and it will usher out that treason, that it shall be known henceforth only in ignoble history.

The friends of a true liberty will not be suffered to prevail.

"They have broken a solemn covenant, and the hand of a righteous anger shall smite them."

The eyes of the south shall be shut up, and none shall open them."

I lift up my eyes and behold them that come from the north, where is the shock that was given them—their awful shock."

What will then say when he shall punish them? (for thou hast taught them to be captains and as chief over them) shall not sorrow take them as a woman in travail?"

"Hear, O Earth! Behold, I will bring evil upon this people, even the fruit of their thoughts, because they have not hearkened unto my words, nor to my law, but rejected it." "I will cast them as the stubble that passeth away by the wind of the wilderness."

To what purpose contend there to me income from ships, and the pure case from a far country? Your burnt offerings are not acceptable, nor your sacrifices sweet unto me.

"But this people hath a revolting and rebellious heart; they are revolting and gone."

"They are all grievous rovers, walking with shame;

they are base and corrupt; they are all corruptors."

"Therefore thus saith the Lord, Behold, I will lay stumbling blocks before this people, and the fathers and the sons for them shall fall upon them; the neighbor and his friend shall perish."

Thus saith the Lord, Behold, a people cometh from the north country, and a great nation shall be raised from the sides of the earth."

"They shall lay hold on bow and spear, their voice reechoeth like the sea; and they ride upon horses set in array as men for war."

Amid these great evils is steady, honest and true.

She unlocketh her granaries; she giveth to the laborer his hire.

The husbandman receiveth his reward tenfold and an hundredfold.

While rust and rags exhaust the wicked, the sun shineth, the rains fall, the dew descend, and the glad earth yields its increase to feed, and nourish, and bless mankind.

The blessings of the Great Father are still unnumbered and his mercy ever tender.

Solmly, notwithstanding great national trials and afflictions, let the people give thanks. For the poor and weak government the civilized world over saw—a government rocked but not overthrown—let the people give thanks.

The harvests are great, and there is no famine in the land; let the people give thanks.

There has been no pestilence; in health and prosperity we have lived; let the people give thanks. While men are learning the arts of war, they are not forgetting the arts of peace.

"Trusting that this great nation may soon become a united, loyal, constitution-loving, law-loving, liberty-loving people, and that material prosperity, education and christianity may prevail, in the temples around us, in the schools, at the fountains, and everywhere among the children, and kindred, the afflicted, and with charity, and with brotherhood, we are all remembering the wives and children of the brave men who, with their lives in their hands, have gone to fight our battles for us,—let all the people, with thanksgiving, praise Him.

Thereunto I, Alexander W. Randall, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and praise to Almighty God, and I recommend to the good people of the state that they abstain, on that day, from the ordinary occupations, and, gathering in appropriate places, especially, that they unite in expression of gratitude to God, and invoking His aid to restore peace and order to our distracted country.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state to be affixed, at Milwaukee, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

By the Governor: L. E. HOWELL.

Secretary of State: ALEX. W. RANDALL.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market. Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring wheat, fair to good spring wheat; rejected loads.

CORN—yellow; 15¢ to 60 lbs shelled, and 10¢ per bushel, ear.

OATS—good to best, 11¢ to 15¢ per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT—good to choice, 10¢ per bushel.

TIMOTHY SEED—in fair demand at 14¢ to 15¢ per bushel.

POTATOES—in w 12¢ to 15¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10¢ to 12¢ per lb. to choice roll.

Eggs—quick, slow, etc., per dozen.

Wool—in good demand at 32¢ to 35¢ per lb. for fair to choice clip.

HIDES—green, mts. to 35¢ per lb.; dry, 8¢ to 10¢.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2,25, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 61¢ to 7¢; chickens, 6¢.

SHEEP MEATS—range from 50¢ to 60¢ each.

A Great National Work.

Something for Every Citizen, Every Fireside, Every Rider!

NO MAN, NO FAMILY, NO OFFICE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

The only Correct and Complete HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION and the

WAR FOR THE UNION: A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and the

CONFEDERATE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS AND INCIDENTS, from the First Shots of the War against the South, public down to the Close of the Conflict, together with IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS and EXTRACTS FROM REMARKABLE SPEECHES.

Weekly Papers, 32 pages, large 8vo, Price 10 Cents.

PRICE LIST OF THE TRADE.

NOTICE.

I have just received a copy of the "Great National Work" of which I have been publishing the extracts in my paper, and I am now publishing the whole in a volume.

It is a complete history of the rebellion, and contains all the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches.

It will not be a narrative, nor mere enumeration of dry and naked dates, nor a compilation of dry newspaper extracts, but a history of the rebellion, with all its political, social, and military movements, with all the measures of the government.

This history will tell the story as it is, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the rebellion, in its progress, in all its details, in its important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches.

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To meet this want, and to produce a work of permanent value, and present interest, the publisher has arranged a series of issues of the history, at above prices, in a form and at a price which will render it accessible to all.

This history will tell the story as it is, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the rebellion, in its progress, in all its details, in its important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches.

It will be written in a style suited to its theme—an original, clear and luminous introducing such person and incident as may serve to show the rights and wrongs and communities to the grandeur of the cause.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 30, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the free but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbus.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Brown.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
W. M. H. RAMSAY,
of Oshkosh.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima, Harmony and Fulton.
EPHERM PALMER.

For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newark, Plymouth and Rock.
ORRIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.

For the district composed of the towns of Foster, Union, Magnolia, Janesville and Center.
N. B. HOWARD, of Magnolia.

For the district composed of the city of Janesville.
ALLEN C. BATES.

For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnston and La Prarie.
SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent,

J. I. Foot, of Plymouth

County Supervisors.

At Large,
R. T. Fieber, of Johnstown.

1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Porter.

2d District,
Cyrus Bliss, of Harmony.

3d District,
B. F. Carey, of Johnstown.

4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Beloit.

5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.

6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

Election Next Tuesday.

We have not troubled our readers with partisan appeals during the pending election, because we have felt there were interests at stake paramount to any mere party objects, and we have felt indisposed to engage in the discussion of any mere partisan question. Neither do we now intend to urge the support of the several tickets at the head of our paper on merely partisan grounds. The republican state convention, with a liberality and devotion to the public welfare wholly unreciprocated by the democratic state convention, placed upon its ticket five republicans and three democrats. This ticket ought to be elected by a majority unprecedented in the state.

The point we particularly wish to urge now is; a FULL VOTE for it in Rock county. There is danger that over confidence in its success or a prevailing apathy, may so reduce its vote as to endanger its election or rob it of the commanding triumph it well deserves. The friends of the democratic party ticket, if apparently quiet, are nevertheless actively at work, and will poll for it a strength little expected when it was nominated. This work is not as actively doing in Rock county as in the democratic counties of the state, but it will be felt even here. These efforts should be counteracted by a full vote of the friends of the opposing ticket, and no where can more efficient help be given than in this county.

Aside from the individual merits of the candidate, a citizen of Rock county, who is well and favorably known to her citizens, and who has rendered many valuable services to the county has been placed at the head of the ticket. This is an honor never before conferred upon the county, and it should meet with a cordial response and endorsement.

We hope, therefore, and earnestly urge that the people of "Old Rock" turn out in their full strength, and give the ticket such a united and hearty support as will attest their loyalty and evidence their support of the government in its efforts to suppress and punish the rebellion which is now endangering its very existence. Don't stay at home, in the belief that the ticket will be elected as a matter of course. Your duty is to make its success certain, and add thousands to its support. It will be a hard story to hear that Wisconsin has swayed from its moorings, and that Rock, by its apathy, has contributed to the disaster, especially with the example of other states before it where elections have been already held. Nowhere in the west is the loyal sentiment of the county more emphatic than in Wisconsin, and let that sentiment be manifested by supporting the tickets which represent it.

Moas Corcoran.—Dr. Stannet exhibited to us yesterday a specimen of cotton of his raising, which looks finely and is said to be of a very good quality. It is of the Sea Island variety, the finest there is grown. There is no doubt but that cotton can be matured here, and if "secess" continues long, the effort will no doubt be made to raise our own.—Bloomington (Ill.) Pant.

The negroes are principally for digging intrenchments, and will, for the first time, constitute an important arm of offence in the hands of a national army; as the example of using that arm has been so frequently set up by our opponents, they will not be surprised to learn that we have at last chosen to avail ourselves of the example, and at the same time, a significant suggestion will be afforded them of the further use that could be made of the weapon.

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

NUMBER 197.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. HOLT. JAMES BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

DATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twice-monthly masthead, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 22, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbus.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Brown.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
W. M. RAMSAY,
of Ozaukee.

CAL FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima,
Harmony and Felton.
EPHRAIM PALMER.

For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newark, Plymouth and Rock.
ORIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.

For the district composed of the towns of Porter, Union,
Magnolia, Janesville and Center.
N. B. HOWARD, of Magnolia.

For the district composed of the city of Janesville,
ALLEN C. BATES.

For the district composed of the towns of Bradford,
Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie.
SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent,
3. I. Foot, of Plymouth.

County Supervisors.

At Large,
R. T. PEMBERTON, of Janesville.

1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Porter.

2d District,
Cyrus Blits, of Harmony.

3d District,
B. F. Carey, of Janesville.

4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Beloit.

5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.

6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

ORDER FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.—Secretary Cameron, in his letter of instructions to General T. W. Sherman, in command of the expedition to the southern coast, says:

"You will avail yourself of the services of all persons, whether or not fugitives from labor, who may offer themselves to the National Government, and employ them in such services as they may be suited for, either as ordinary employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization in squads, companies or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service. This, however, is not to be a general arming of them for the service. Loyal masters are to be assured that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of services of persons so employed."

The trouble under this order will be that as soon as our army obtains possession of a section of rebel country, all the secessionists in it will claim to have been loyal citizens, and demand pay for the services of their negroes. However, the order of the secretary of war is a good step forward of his previous movements.

GEN. FREMONT.—The rumor of the removal of Gen. Fremont is again renewed. It is asserted that the order for his removal, and giving his command to Gen. Hunter, is on the way west, and will be served at once by Gen. Curtis, the commandant at St. Louis, unless Fremont shall be in the very face of the enemy.

OF COURSE.—After the battle of Fredericksburg, a number of the secessionists who were found dead on the field, were recognized as men who had been released on parole not long before. Several dead and wounded rebels were also recognized by different persons as men who had heretofore pretended to be strong for the Union. They met the fate their treachery and treason richly merited.

FIRE IN MADISON.—The woolen factory and carding mill at the Catfish bridge caught fire Sunday night, at about 2 o'clock, and was completely consumed before anything could be done towards saving it. A haystack and a small tenement some half a mile beyond caught from the sparks and burned also.

The factory was insured for \$3,000 in the Hartford Insurance Company. The building, machinery and contents, were worth in the aggregate about \$3,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S WIFE.—Colonel M. Jeff. Thompson, who is at the head of an army of rebels in Missouri, has for several years been a real estate and insurance agent at St. Joseph, and for one or two terms held the office of mayor of that city. When he told his wife that he had decided to join the confederate army, she entreated him not to do so, and enlisted the aid and influence of his neighbors and friends to persuade him from the rash act. He declared her "crazy," and assisted by others of the same ilk at St. Louis. A letter from St. Louis states that she is again at St. Joe, begging her food and raiment from the Union citizens.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 25.
The Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

From Capt. Norman we receive a rather interesting narrative of the engagement at Santa Rosa. A decided victory is claimed for the Union side, the Zouaves fighting with the greatest bravery, and everywhere dashing the rebels before them. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning until 8, and is described as being contested on both sides with much obstinacy, the advantage in numbers, however, being on the rebel side.

On the morning of the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, it being pitchy dark, the attack was made. On the evening previous to the fight, the rebels landed five hundred men on the lower part of the island, and on the same evening two steamboats were noticed to leave Watertown, which circumstance had the effect of putting the Zouaves a little on their guard. On the muster being called, but two hundred and fifteen of the Zouaves were reported ready for immediate action, several companies of the regiment being sent to Tortugas and immediate localities. Colonel Wilson and Lieut. Col. Creighton were on the island, however, with a handful of men. The steamboats, with the rebels on board, proceeded to a point three miles below the camp, and succeeded in landing a thousand more men, thus leaving the rebel attacking force on the island, fifteen hundred in all, the whole under the command of Gen. Anderson, of the rebel army. They remained under cover of night in this locality up to 2 o'clock in the morning, when they made a sudden and furious onslaught on the Zouaves.

The night was dark and lowering, so that man could scarcely be distinguished twenty yards ahead. Not a sound was heard save the regular tramp of the pickets and the voice of command as it rang through the silent night air. The movements of the rebels were conducted with the greatest caution, and the Zouaves little imagined so incensed and blood-thirsty a foe was so near them, panting for their blood, until the first shot was fired, which instantly aroused the camp. Oward, however, through the gloom of the hour the attacking party came, certain of an easy victory. They formed in three columns, one on the right taking the gulf shore, one in the center taking the center column, and one on the left taking Pensacola bay shore.

Previous to this order of march five rebels were detailed to challenge each picket, and stop their voices forever should they give the alarm too soon. This movement was effectually done, almost at the same instant of time, but the rebels found that, though they had five of their men against one of the Union pickets, yet they had to cope with soldiers and heroes, for the pickets fought with dogged obstinacy. The ground was contested foot by foot, and a hand to hand combat was going on in the meantime. The main body was now fast approaching. Col. Wilson had his little party of men drawn up in line of battle, expecting the attack to be made on the right, but, unfortunately, was deceived on this point, it being commenced on the left.—About one hundred and fifty men of the regular army had joined the Zouaves from the fort, so that the whole force actually engaged was three hundred and sixty-five, pitted in deadly conflict against fifteen hundred rebels.

As the right column was coming up and rounding the hospital, private Scott was challenged by Capt. Bradford, of the rebel army, who, without waiting for a reply, shot poor Scott dead on the spot. The gallant soldier fell without a groan. The rebels then sent a volley through the surgeon's tent, but finding that they were attacking the hospital, orders were given to march towards the camp. By this time the left wing of the enemy had succeeded in entering the camp of the Zouaves, and now came the most terrible and exciting part of the conflict. The pickets being engaged with the right and centre columns of the enemy, and the main body of the Union troops expecting the attack on the right, the left wing of the assailants entered the camp almost without a shot being fired.

The enemy then fired a murderous volley into the gallant band, which was returned with unerring aim, causing havoc and confusion among the rebels. The Zouaves, however, so sudden was the attack, were thrown into confusion, but speedily rallied by the efforts of their officers. The fighting was now conducted with a desperation on the part of the Wilson boys. They, however, did not fight with regard to order. Bush fighting was the mode adopted, and several of the Zouaves were seen to hold their ground against treble their number of opponents for an entire hour. Various

were the acts of daring and impetuosity valor displayed in this unequal contest by the federal troops. Lieut. Baker, of company E, distinguished himself bravely through the whole struggle.

Col. Wilson fought valiantly. Capt. Norman was cut off three times by the rebels from the main body, and would have been taken prisoner but for his cool and determined bravery. But for the steady action of Gen. Fremont they would no doubt have been cut to pieces.

Capt. Hilt, of the regular army, with but eighty men under his command, it is conceded, did the most service of any officer in the action. When the firing first commenced he ordered his company to march down upon the island, taking the left of the battle. When about a half mile from the camp he was met by some seven hundred of the enemy, when the most spirited part of the entire conflict began.

The little band of eighty men at once attacked the seven hundred, and succeeded in cutting their way through. The superiority of the Union forces was well attested on this occasion. The command of Capt. Hilt was between them and the mode of escape from the island, it would be quite natural that in retreating towards the shore they should overwhelm their assailants. But this mistake proved the defeat of the rebels. In retreating they ran to the right of the island, where they were met by a body of regular troops under command of Adjutant Seely. Running to the left, they also encountered a force of Zouaves, who repelled the attack with great bravery. The Union forces now closed in on the rebels, and they ran like sheep down to the shore, pursued by their brave antagonists. The battle-cry of the enemy was, "No quarter for Wilson and his men," but they found that the first part of the sentence would be applied with truth to themselves.

They now pursued their headlong course down to their boats, on board of which they hurried in the greatest confusion. The boats, unfortunately for the enemy, were fast in the mud and could not be got off for some time, with all the exertions that were being made by the steamboats. Now was the time when the rebels commenced a careful examination of his claims, now thirteen years old. Jeff. Davis' malignity brought him in debt on account of his expenditures and receipts in Mexico, and so

far as the secretary's report could do it discredited him as a financial agent of the government. Mr. Cameron has reported that Gen. Scott was not only entitled to the money he claimed of the government, but that he saved it millions of dollars which by the laws of war he could have pocketed, under the settled principles regulating the distribution of prize and contribution money. This opportunity of personal advantage Winfield Scott generously diverted to the founding of a home for invalid soldiers.—One of the monuments, long after he is dead, will be the soldier's home near Washington.

On Saturday last the order of the commander-in-chief that Gen. Fremont should surrender his command to the officer next below him, Gen. Hunter, accompanied by a letter of instruction to Gen. Hunter, was sent out by the President to Gen. Curtis, in command at St. Louis, with directions to deliver it to Gen. Fremont unless he is actually in the presence of the enemy, or preparing for a battle.

Senators Chamberlain of Michigan, Wade of Ohio, Trumbull of Illinois, and Wilkinson of Minnesota, are here representing to the administration that the popular demand of their constituents is that McClellan or some one else, shall immediately whip the rebels on the south side of the Potowmack in a pitched battle, and as near Bull Run as possible, and from thence roll the tide of war steadily southward till it meets the waters of the gulf.

The Tribune states that one of our correspondents with the great naval expedition written from Hampton Roads that he had just been informed on good authority, that the private secretary of Gen. Dupont, the commander of the fleet, had abandoned, carrying with him the maps and charts and even the sealed orders of the commandant. We do not vouch for the truth of the report, but only for the fact that the writer is worthy of credence. We hope the report is erroneous.

Herald's dispatch.—A scouting party of Union troops went into Fairfax Court House village to-day, and learned that the rebels had not been there for many days, but were as far back as Centerville, and not strong even there. The rebels along our lines today on the upper Potowmack have not been seen. There is no news to-day from down the river. The vessels of the flotilla are on the watch below Mathias Point, and above the mouth of Quantico Creek. Our troops on the Maryland side are opposite Aquia Creek and along the shore, and are actively engaged in erecting fortifications.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28.

Wasatch, chief of the Snake Indians, arrived here to-day with a band of Indians and returned to Mr. Broome, agent of overland mail company, a number of horses and mules stolen from the Bear River Station by the Bawocks Indians, he having captured them from that tribe. This is the old chief's first visit to this place. He is received suitable presents for his exploit and is being well entertained during his stay.—He is the best friend the whites have in this vicinity, and we trust it will be for him great redemptions upon the whites would constantly be committed.

SAFETY VALVE.—The rebel loss in the Fredericksburg battle was much greater than was at first supposed. A farmer who helped bury the dead writes that "we buried 117 on the first day, and on the second day buried 123 more up to the time I left, and more were still finding bodies in the woods. I was told by soldiers that over four hundred were buried in all; also by neighbors who testify to these facts."

The rebel account of the "cutting up" of Wilson's Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island turns out to have been the wildest Munchausenism. The enemy were repulsed with great loss, took to their boats in hot haste, leaving something like three hundred and fifty dead and wounded behind.

The anticipated cost of the railroad already in progress in India, is two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The English government guarantees five per cent. dividends.

The Kentucky tobacco crop this year, now nearly all harvested, is small, but the product is better than usual.

There is a large grape crop in Ohio. They are sending east from Cleveland about two tons per day of the Isabella and Catawba kinds. They are sold there at from four to six cents per pound. The freight to Boston by express is but two and a half cents per pound, and they retail at twenty cents per pound, giving a handsome margin for profits.

A commission appointed by Judge Miller has decided that the second mortgage holders on the La Crosse road are entitled to \$500,000, one-half their claim, and \$25,000 interest. These bonds were sold originally, we believe, at forty.

The grand jury of the United States court, in session at Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, found an indictment against Wilton Pattison, of Oneida Valley, for inducing United States soldiers to desert.

It is now ascertained that the loss of Fremont's Body Guard in the brilliant charge at Springfield, was from six to eight killed and some fifteen to twenty wounded.

A number of most brilliant instances of daring were shown on our side. One sergeant had three horses shot from under him. A rebel placed a pistol to Zagorn's breast and was in the very act of firing when the major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him dead at the horse's feet.

Col. Carr's Third Illinois cavalry and Major Holman's sharpshooters have left for Springfield, and one regiment of Sigel's division will march there at midnight.

Gen. Fremont and staff and Sigel's division depart by forced marches for Springfield at daylight to-morrow morning, and will probably arrive there in the evening. Gen. McKinstry was two miles north of Warsaw last night. Gen. Pope was this side of the Osage, and Hunter in advance of him, all marching to this point.

It is understood that in the forthcoming battle Lane and Sturgis will have the left wing, Hunter the right, Ashby the main column, and McKinstry will form the reserve—Sigel taking the advance. Nothing from Price. No news of McCulloch.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

Gen. Scott will voluntarily retire from his rank and duties in the next ten days, solely on account of his physical infirmities. The recent act of congress provided there should be no reduction in his pay, subsistence or allowances in the event of his withdrawal. It is well known Gen. Scott has had an unsettled account with the war department since the Mexican war.

Secretary Cameron has recently given a careful examination of his claims, now thirteen years old. Jeff. Davis' malignity brought him in debt on account of his malpractice and embezzlement in Mexico, and so far as the secretary's report could do it discredited him as a financial agent of the government. Mr. Cameron has reported that Gen. Scott was not only entitled to the money he claimed of the government, but that he saved it millions of dollars which by the laws of war he could have pocketed, under the settled principles regulating the distribution of prize and contribution money. This opportunity of personal advantage Winfield Scott generously diverted to the founding of a home for invalid soldiers.—One of the monuments, long after he is dead, will be the soldier's home near Washington.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—President Lincoln has appointed the following commissioners to represent the interests of Americans in the International Exhibition of next year:

William H. Seward, secretary of state, Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior, Edward Everett of Massachusetts, James Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, Robt. B. Minton of New York, J. Dawson Colman of Pennsylvania, John H. Kilpatrick of Ohio, Jas. R. Partridge of Maryland, B. Johnson of New York, Richard Johnson of Washington, Joseph C. G. Kennedy superintendent of the census bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO TELEGRAPH.—Speaking of the telegraph line to San Francisco, the New York Tribune "comes down" hand-some and owns up the corn, as follows:

This telegraph is mainly a western enterprise. New York gave it the cold shoulder, for previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, the owners of lines in the east and south-east wanted the communication to be made via New Orleans, that they might to a greater extent participate in the profits over their own lines. The western men wishing to secure the advantage to their lines, went to work with a will, and in an incredibly brief space of time have accomplished their undertaking, and added another wonder to the world.

UNION VICTORY AT PLATTSBURG, Mo.—We have received accounts of an engagement written from Hampton Roads that he had just been informed on good authority, that the private secretary of Gen. Dupont, the commander-in-chief of the fleet, had abandoned, carrying with him the maps and charts and even the sealed orders of the commandant. The Tribune states that one of our correspondents with the great naval expedition written from Hampton Roads that he had just been informed on good authority, that the private secretary of Gen. Dupont, the commander-in-chief of the fleet, had abandoned, carrying with him the maps and charts and even the sealed orders of the commandant.

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REVIEW OF THE UNION VICTORY AT PLATTSBURG, Mo.—We have received accounts of an engagement written from Hampton Roads that he had just been informed on good authority, that the private secretary of Gen. Dupont, the commander-in-chief of the fleet, had abandoned, carrying with him the maps and charts and even the sealed orders of the commandant.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
At the Janesville Post Office, four and after May 5th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10 A.M.	6:30 A.M. - 7:30 P.M.
12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Oakland and Bay		
Milwaukee, through,	12 P.M.	6:30 A.M. - 7:30 A.M.
way.		
Monroe and way.	10:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Madison and way.	2:45 P.M.	11:30 A.M. - 3:30 P.M.
Mil-W.-Che., west.	4:30 P.M.	9:00 A.M. - 9:30 A.M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Madison and Sylvester departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday at 12 M.		
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 7 A.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

WOOD! WOOD!

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in Wood, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

THANKSGIVING.—It will be seen that Gov. Randall has appointed Thursday, the 28th of November, as a day of thanksgiving in this state. His Excellency is decidedly happy in his quotations from the Holy Book.

CONSECRATION OF CHRIST CHURCH.—This church will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A.M. There will be an evening service at 7 o'clock, and confirmation.

Also on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, there will be a **missionary meeting** at Trinity church. Bishop Kemper will be present at all these services and a number of the clergy from abroad are expected.

Ex-Gov. BARSTOW'S CAVALRY.—A dispatch from Washington announces that the secretary of war has authorized Gov. Barstow to increase his cavalry regiment to twelve hundred men. "Camp Cameron" will be immediately opened, and the most comfortable arrangements are being made for the accommodation of recruits. Six companies are now full, and will be in camp within a week. The balance of the companies are fast filling up, and the number required will be ready within thirty days. The arms for the regiment are to be imported, and will be first class in quality. One company will be raised in this county by Ira Justin, Jr., who is a brave and competent man. His recruiting office for the present is at Ballou's store, on Main street.

RAILROAD VOTE IN MENASHA.—Last Friday morning the polls were opened at Menasha, to vote upon raising the sum of twelve thousand dollars, for the purpose of building bridges, and doing the necessary grading, to aid the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company in altering the present route of their road in the neighborhood of Neenah station, so as to bring it through the villages of Neenah and Menasha, having a union depot on the "island" which separates the two points of business, and also a side track leading along both water powers. The vote was successful, and carried by a large majority.

MILTON DISTRICT.—Ephraim Palmer, of Edgerston, was nominated at Milton yesterday for the assembly, for the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima, Harmony and Fulton.

ACCIDENT.—Wednesday of last week a young man by the name of Taylor, residing in the town of Oakland, Jefferson county, was kicked on the head by a colt, and his skull fractured so badly that he died on the following Friday.

MYERS' HOUSE.—This new and fine hotel will be opened for guests and travelers on the 1st of November. We have repeatedly noticed the building while in process of construction, and our readers are familiar with its general character. This morning we were shown through it by Mr. Knowles, the landlord, and were much pleased with its appearance. The rooms are all well furnished, the halls large, and its general accommodations such as to impress a traveler favorably with the comfort to be enjoyed within it. We were informed that Mr. Knowles has already over forty resident boarders, and we see no reason why "The Myers," when it is opened for general business, shall not be one of the most popular hotels in the state.

WESTERN TROOPS ORDERED EAST.—A dispatch to the Chicago Journal, dated Springfield, Oct. 28th, says:—"The Yates Phalanx has been ordered to Washington to be attached to Col. Lamson's Brigade. They leave St. Louis to-day."

ACCEPTING AN INVITATION.—The Chicago Journal says:—"Ex-Governor, now Col. Barstow, of Wisconsin, speaking of his raising a regiment of cavalry, says: 'At the adjournment of the democratic national convention, in Charleston, several gentlemen invited me to come to Charleston again. I promised that I would, and I am going as soon as my regiment is ready to march.'"

HIGH FREIGHTS.—In consequence of the high rate of freights the boatmen on the Erie canal, in New York, are making money rapidly this fall. Freights were never better. On corn, from Buffalo to New York, the freight is 18c, and on wheat 20c. The largest boats clear from \$700 to \$800 per trip.

Owners of boats care very little about up freight, and spend no time in looking for it. They hurry back to Buffalo, to make as many down trips as possible.

A THOUSAND UNION MEN HUNG.—The Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Whig of last week gives an account of speeches made in that place on Monday of last week—court day. The Whig says:

"Gen. Dick Williams, late of Texas, proposed to give his fellow countrymen a true and fair narrative of the effects of secession, as witnessed by him in a travel of some 1,700 miles, overland; he told of some of the most harrowing scenes of outrages and almost like atrocities committed by the field secessionists, as witnessed by himself and family—how men were hung in Texas—neighbors of his, for no other crime than that they were loyal to the government of their fathers; he averred, as a fact, that he believed, from his own knowledge, that the number thus hung could not have been less than a thousand, in the states of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee."

A physician in Westchester, Pa., has been arrested on the double charge of being a bigamist and a secessionist. Would not one suffice?

JUST RECEIVED

BENNETT'S
Largest and Cheapest Stocks
of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE
ever before offered to the public, at prices that will
SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than ever.

Delains, Valencias, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS and

OIL CLOTHS. in various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.

O. K. BENNETT.

New Store, New Goods!

GREAT OPENING SALE

of New and Desirable DRY GOODS!

YANKEE NOTIONS, Boots & Shoes,

CROCKERY, &c., &c., at the new store lately built by Jenkins & Dwyer, Main street, Janesville.

RIORDAN & LEECH, PROPRIETORS.

We are now prepared to offer to the inhabitants of Janesville and vicinity a splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

purchased within the past few days, almost exclusively for cash, and will be found equal to any ever offered in the city.

In our store will always be found the greatest variety of

DRESS GOODS, both Foreign and Domestic, consisting of new and beautiful styles of Hanover, Pacific, English and French DELAINES,

of the latest and richest designs, Imperial Repps, Plain and Figured Cashmeres, Broche, Brocade, Brochette, Chenille, Plush and Figured Merinos, Richelieu, Plush and Figured Merinos, Tibet Cloth, Paramecia, Lyons, Cloth Black and Colored all wool Delaines, Bonnetines, &c., &c.

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